

Norwich Bulletin

and Gazette

125 YEARS OLD

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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING NOV. 5th, 1921
11,688

THE ARMAMENT CONFERENCE.
Although originally called for Friday, the conference on armament at Washington will begin its sessions today which will be devoted wholly to hearing the president in his address to the delegates and the address of the permanent chairman of the conference and the details of the conference.

Having made it possible for the delegates of the several countries to assemble here for deliberations upon this all important question of armament limitation much interest will be displayed in the statement which President Harding will make to the gathering, the like of which has never been called together before. President Harding, it is to be expected, will deal with the subject in a manner that will indicate the sentiment of this country and there are reasons to believe that he will set forth in such light that he will not only encourage others similarly inclined but seriously impress those who may take a different view.

Not only this country, but it is believed the entire world looks to this conference to make such progress and reach such conclusions regarding the question of limiting armament that the recommendations that it will make will get the enthusiastic endorsement of the different countries represented.

Certain policies and certain problems need to be tackled and an understanding reached in regard to them. By such a means it is possible to forestall certain possible causes of war, and that being accomplished the curtailment of armament can be all the more easily urged and agreed to.

As pointed out some time ago it should not be expected that the conference that opens today will accomplish, or even undertake to accomplish total disarmament. That isn't and hasn't been the aim. Nothing of the kind would be warranted any more than cities by agreement could see their way to abolishing their police forces. The purpose is to win the hearing that is being made to build up navies and increase armies and to win out that distrust which exists because of a lack of understanding concerning policies. Such an understanding and such agreement as can be reached in behalf of armament limitation will be a decided advance in the right direction and a powerful move in behalf of peaceful relationship of nations.

THE RED CROSS ROLL CALL.
Come from whatever direction it will come the cry of distress that reaches the ear of the Red Cross never fails to get a response. It is an organization that is always ready and waiting to render a service to mankind when such a service will be of the greatest value. The Red Cross is organized for the purpose of dealing with emergencies, giving assistance to suffering humanity, whether the distress is caused by war, pestilence, by calamity or by famine, and it is a service in which everyone should be anxious to contribute his support in greater or less degree through enrollment as a member.

For a period of nearly two weeks the annual roll call of the Red Cross is to be held for the renewal and increase of memberships throughout the country in order that through such aid as is thus given there may be obtained the funds which are required for dealing with such conditions as the organization may be called upon to relieve.

No one can forget that aid was given during the period of the war by the Red Cross. How much the suffering would have been increased but for the many ways in which its aid was brought to bear can be appreciated by those who received participation in or witnessed the extensive field of activity in which it engaged. But there hasn't been an instance where it's aid and sections of the country have been visited by great fire losses, by disastrous floods or by destructive earthquakes or tornadoes, but what the Red Cross has quickly recommended to meet the emergencies.

Who in the country hasn't applauded the quick and timely service thus rendered by the Red Cross? Who is there that isn't anxious to contribute his mite to the maintenance of such a wonderful relief organization? Up until Thanksgiving there will be an opportunity for all to enroll in the membership of the Red Cross and through such membership give your support and encouragement in the great and good work.

Norwich should not only quickly furnish its quota but go far beyond in order that the Red Cross may "carry on."

FREQUENCY OF HOLIDAYS.
For some little time there have been expressions to the effect that there are no many holidays because of the serious interruption that is caused thereby to business and production, and that particularly since the reduction in the weekly working hours now prevailing in many lines of activity.

Expressions in opposition, and action that would put a stop to the increase in the number of holidays may or may not be far apart, and the situation is wrought to attention each year as the new holidays roll around.

This year, because of the ceremonies which had been arranged for the day, Armistice day was made a holiday by presidential proclamation and probably was the nearest to receiving the attention that it did three years ago that it has since that time. It is of course possible to observe Armistice day without making it a holiday but in the interest of reducing the number of holidays the

suggestion has been repeatedly offered that Armistice day and Thanksgiving, coming as they do in the same month and within two weeks of each other, might be combined. That would, of course mean the loss of a certain significance attached to the respective days. However much the observance of one might overlap the other would depend upon the interest put forth.

Such a combining of holidays would naturally mean that the date would be fixed for the observance of Armistice day, that represents a definite anniversary of a particular event while Thanksgiving is more or less of a movable feast, but held on the fourth Thursday of the month.

Talk against too many holidays and suggestions for combining some of them is much like the criticism of specially designated weeks—the more that is heard in opposition to them the more frequent do they become. And while objections to frequent holidays are entitled to a hearing in the interest of the increased production that is so much needed there is certainly no assurance that the objection will bring action, any more than there is an assurance that Armistice day will henceforth be regarded as a holiday.

STREET POLLUTION.
No commission in the state has probably been saddled with a heavier job than the street pollution commission. There can be little question about the need or advisability of curtailing the constantly growing pollution of the streams of the state but the job is one that encounters strong opposition because of the fact that present practices have gone on for so long that there is a great unwillingness to make a change involving as it would tremendous expense in rebuilding sewage systems and erecting sewage disposal plants.

That there may well be efforts made to prevent any increase in such pollution and to reduce it where such pollution is not necessary, but the conditions which without revolutionary changes is no better illustrated than by the conditions which can be disclosed as the result of present pollution in the streams of this state and the wretched conditions which have prevailed or still do in some of the other New England cities.

When the last legislature was in session it failed to make an appropriation for this commission, apparently believing that in the efforts for economy the money could be better and more effectively used in other ways. Thus the difficulties of the commission are increased. It was hard enough to try to do anything when funds were provided but it is much more when there are none. Whether the state has any money that can be turned its way now rests with the state board of control.

SALE AND ECONOMIC.
Although it is heard about it today than when they were first brought into use, the one-man cars have received no little opposition. They have been opposed by the trolley men and they have been opposed by certain members of the patron, although to a large degree such objections have been imaginary.

In the city of Newburyport, however, a petition was presented to the public service commission asking that such cars be ordered off the lines.

The petition received the attention that it was bound to get. The commission investigated, heard the petitioners and ascertained the facts in regard to the cars and the result is that the commission has refused the petitioners and one man cars remain. But they remain, it should be stated, because it was found that there was no reason for abolishing them. To ask for the doing away with such cars because it eliminated certain employees did not offer a valid reason. It is to be remembered that trolley companies in many places were faced with the problem of getting along with reduced expenses. It was through the one man cars that they were able to bring about a reduction in wage expenditures and at the same time accomplish a curtailment of operating expenses inasmuch as it was cheaper to run the smaller cars than the larger one since they required less employees and less power.

Against it was found that the petitioners failed to prove their case in regard to the lack of safety in the new cars for it was found by tests extending over many months that they were operated with a greater degree of safety. There was thus not only reasons why the petition should be refused but why the one man cars should be retained.

The one man cars came at a time when they were an economic blessing to trolley lines and cars in many cities are being operated by one man which were formerly carrying a crew of two, and the carrying capacity and accommodation are in no way decreased.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
Once again it is realized that when they want a good job done the marines are called on.

The fight over the tax revision bill may not be over but they have appreciably decreased the size of the ring.

Madison of course realizes that it is getting some publicity which but for Charles' failure, would never have been obtained.

As if claimed Japan has outgrown the island, it will have the sympathy of the fellow who is trying to wear shoes a size too small.

Mississippi is going to furnish the president his Thanksgiving turkey, but it would have been different were Horace Vose alive.

The man on the corner says: Most men seemed to think that raising the hat as the flag passed by was intended solely for those on the reviewing stand.

Senator Watson of Georgia would be a great committee of one, if such is ever needed, to endeavor to strengthen the relations between France and the United States.

By the plurality there is no denying the fact that New York has voted for the government that it wants and that it will have a free hand for the next four years.

When Lloyd George finds himself too busy to get away to attend the opening of the armament conference he should arouse the envy of many who are unable to find anything to do.

The overloading of motor trucks is bothering other states than Connecticut. The quicker it is understood that the law is going to be enforced the quicker will there be respect for it.

Whether the assistant station agent at Otuska, Japan, conspired with the assassin of Premier Hara to commit the crime, it would appear that his dangerous teachings to that end had an unshakable grip on the young man's mind.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

For heating purposes what fuel is to be used in the last analysis? Has perfection been reached in the use of coal? The same scientific progress has not been made in heating our houses as in illuminating them. People are still living in the dark, and the only means of lighting is in sight. But electricity as lighting is vastly more satisfactory than coal is as heating. While electricity is clean, light (in weight) noiseless, easily handled and with no disagreeable odor, it is dirty, heavy, noisy, difficult, with the aftermath of ashes and cinders, bad to handle and hard to dispose of. While we are thankful for coal, we would like to see something better.

It is perfectly logical to carry this trend, though into the world of transportation. Has science spoken the last word in the production of the automobile and the airplane? Skilled mechanics have expressed the opinion that the automobile has nearly reached the limit of its development. Surely there is nothing at present even distantly seen that is to supersede it. But who will venture to say that it is the finality of science for land transportation? There is a power, the hydroplane is attracting the attention of transportation companies. Like the frog it is amphibious; it can "live and move and have its being" in the air and on the water. It is dirty, heavy, noisy, difficult in both. It has already passed beyond the toy stage, and the only question that now remains is, can it be made useful as a common carrier? It would not be the strangest thing in the world if we completely revolutionized the whole question of freight and passenger haulage for seaport towns.

During these mid-autumn days one of the minor problems we have to deal with is the burning of leaves. There is a matter of fact leaves are very thoughtful as to when, where and how they fall. They show not even the common courtesies of life. The leaves that drop from trees, from the tops of all fall on my property, and perhaps they don't even do that. At least in a few hours they have mostly left my premises and have completely covered my neighbor's freshly-mowed lawn. On the morning of a change of the wind, they are sweeping across the street where they will settle down to winter quarters on some premises that are never disturbed by a rake. But how many of them? Burning is most common and most unsatisfactory. Burning is unpleasant and unsanitary. During a period of drought leaves are a catch-all for floating impurities and the smoke of burning leaves transfers the virus of disease. There is always an epidemic of nose colds during the period of burning leaves. The only proper disposition of dead leaves is to compost them—heap-weighted down—where they are changed into humus for next year's garden.

If John Bunyan had only written the Holy War his fame would have been established among the greatest of religious writers of the age. But the Pilgrim's Progress is so evidently his masterpiece in both conception and execution that we forget that he wrote anything else. The Holy War is full of the most striking analogies. Among others he uses the "eye-gate" that is the eye as a gate through which knowledge makes its way into the being. The value of the eye as a medium for the communication of knowledge cannot be over-stated. An evidence of our ignorance of knowledge we are making much of the parade and pageantry of a great public display. In no other way can the great events of history become so realistic, and therefore, so firmly fixed in mind, as when they enter through the eyes of the people. The eye is the landing of the Pilgrim might be very dull as told in history, but when the moving panorama reproduces the living scenes it can never be forgotten.

Is there some great message that ought to be delivered to the world today? In other words do the nations seem to stand in need of some great message, some word of truth that shall be productive of positive results? The Puritan divines preached the government, and the essence of their messages was "be good." "Bring forth fruit, meet for repentance." After the Revolutionary war the pulpit still said to the world "be good." But the modern world is such a strange composite we must explain just what we mean by "be good." The time has come when the "establishment" of international agencies as a medium through which one nation can show its good will to another nation. Modern science has broken up the possibilities of national isolation, and hence for a nation to be good means uniting with other nations in the establishment of peace and good will on earth.

We must always take the bitter with the sweet. And the more of the sweets that come into our lives individually and collectively, correspondingly more of the bitter must we experience. I take it for granted no one will protest against my calling the building up of vast armaments the bitter side of life. From whatever standpoint you look at them they are the very bitterest things that have grown up in our political life. In point of expense in wastefulness, uselessness, destruction and sorrow caused, big armaments are the most bitter things that have grown up in our political life. The whole world applauds the act of President Harding in calling the armament conference at Washington this month to re-examine the whole situation. Whatever maybe the tangible results of this conference, a point has been gained in getting the master minds to consider it.

These words will appear in print—if they appear at all—on the day following the third anniversary of the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918. Since last November its significance has been considerably enhanced by the passage of the peace treaty by our federal congress declaring war between Germany and America at an end, and the resumption of all these relations to the status of nations living at peace. Declaring a truce merely does not restore peaceful relations; it simply gives a breathing spell to tired belligerents. The armistice was a national disaster. Because nobody was "beaten to a frazzle," for that would have been the greatest security from future wars. But with peace proclaimed and ratified by the most powerful nation of the entente, the probability of another war grows dim.

Stories That Recall Others
"Trimmed" as Well as Singed
"Do any of you fellows here know how to scorch hair?" inquired a man when he entered a barber shop.

"Yes, we singe," replied the barber.
"What do you charge for scorching?" the prospective customer asked.

"Twenty-five cents," was the reply.
"Well, go ahead and scorch mine, and would it be any cheaper if I furnished my own scorching?"

"The reason I asked," he explained, "was that I got my hair scorching for the first time about two months ago in a barber shop not far from here and a barber told me that only few shoes in

WHAT NOVEMBER REVEALS IN THE HEAVENS

Any one who will take the trouble to arise before sunset on one of the early days of this month will be most liberally rewarded by the sight with which the eastern sky will greet the intrepid astronomer, writes D. C. S. Brainin, of the Columbia University Observatory staff. Venus, Jupiter, Mars and Saturn, the quartet of brightest planets are in the morning stars this month, and in the early part particularly will be found fairly close together in the sky, placed one after another along the line of the ecliptic. The order, from the horizon upward, is as given above. Venus, is, of course, the brightest, with Jupiter next in brilliancy, as well as in position. A little below Venus will be found a brilliant, white, first magnitude star, Spica in Virgo, the Virgin Ceres, Goddess of the Harvest. Although of the first magnitude, Spica is not nearly so bright as Venus or Jupiter. It will be noticeable in the morning sky from so-called "fixed" stars if we recall that the former do not twinkle except under unusual atmospheric conditions.

Mercury, too, will be a morning star this month, though he is observed for a week or ten days preceding and following the 16th.

As a result of this congregation of planets in the eastern morning sky our eyes are left with only one planet, Uranus, to show that of Uranus. The outermost planet of the system.

The ancient astronomers knew nothing of the existence of these planets beyond the orbit of Saturn. They were hampered by the lack of optical instruments. These instruments are indeed the real reason for the giant strides made by the science of astronomy and all other sciences in modern times, for it is the telescope that has made modern astronomy, though fewer in number, were not a whit less keen than their modern brethren. Their astronomers had instruments with which they made measurements of position, but with peep sights only, and they could not see anything beyond reach of the human eye.

Uranus barely visible, under very good observing conditions, he is a seventh-magnitude star and hence for the unaided eye, whereas Neptune, the further one, is too much for the eye altogether. In 1781 Sir William Herschel, the English astronomer, with his telescope noted that this little spot of light had changed its position slightly with respect to the neighboring stars in the course of his observations and he called it the "dwarf" or "new planet."

But Level, a mathematical astronomer, calculated from Herschel's data that the new body's orbit lay around the sun in a large, almost circular ellipse lying entirely outside the orbit of Saturn in other words, a planet.

The importance of the discovery was thus greatly enhanced, and Herschel named the planet "Georgium Sidus" the Throne of George. In honor of his King George III. This name fort-

unately did not survive him, but was universally dropped in favor of a name out of the Greek mythology as in the case of the other planets, although it is usual to accord the discoverer the honor of choosing a name for his discovery. However, this one was too unpronounceable. Numerous and extremely careful observations of the movement of Uranus were immediately made all over Europe and it was soon discovered that its positions did not quite fit any orbit which could be worked out for it from previous observations. It was certainly a planet, but it appeared to run contrary to the Newtonian law of gravitation, a thought which no astronomer could entertain. Another planet, still more remote than Uranus, could have such a disturbing effect upon it; but no such planet was known.

Raising their calculations on this possibility, two men independently worked out, on the probable position of a disturbing planet, if such existed. One was an Englishman, Adams by name, and the other a Frenchman, Leverrier. Adams sent his results to the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, while the request for search for the unknown planet was made. Leverrier sent his data to Galle at Berlin; the date was 1846. Galle took the matter up with enthusiasm.

At Greenwich, within the first night, he found the new planet within a short distance of the predicted position. Had Adams, the Greenwich astronomer, acted on Adams' request, the planet could have been found at the hands of the clock, which is contrary to the direction of orbital revolution of all the planets and all other satellites, save only several of the outer moons of Saturn and Jupiter.

Of the physical condition of Neptune and Uranus, very little is known. Their great distance from the sun means that the intensity of the light obtained from that source is only 1-350th and 1-900th, respectively, of that received by the earth. From this it is calculated that outside of any heat from within the planets themselves, the surface temperature would be several hundred degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Doubt they have not yet arrived at the advanced stage of evolution of planets like the earth and Mars, but they must be, because of their small size, considerably warmer than the two giant planets, Saturn and Jupiter.

thick and pitch-like in appearance, and place it on sheets of bark which they hide high on the branches of trees away from the children, until it is needed when an animal is shot with an arrow dipped in the poison it dies almost immediately. The natives cut out the flesh around the wound as soon as possible and throw it away. The remainder is eaten and the blood is drunk. This love of blood as an article of food is common among many African tribes, several of them going so far as to bleed their cattle and drink the blood hot or mix it with their porridge.

"The mixed blood known as Swahili, who live along the coast of the mainland and among the thousand and one representatives of other peoples of the world to be found in Zanzibar, have one claim to prominence among Kenya tribes—their language. It is one in common use in the colony. If one speaks Swahili he can find someone to converse with from Natal to Aden and from Mombasa to the Congo."

There are some hypocrites in the church—but think of the vast number outside of it!

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At One O'Clock, Standard Time
WINDHAM INN
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No Salad Complete Without
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THE DIME SAVING BANK
OF NORWICH
The regular Semi-Annual Dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent. a year from the earnings of the past six months, and will be payable on and after November 15, 1921.
FRANK L. WOODARD, Treasurer.

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Chicken Broth—Cream Chicken on Toast—Pie a la mode
ANY KIND OF HOT DRINKS
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bleeding of victory over evil, and the daily adding of fresh strength from above through our daily need of strength. It is better to grow strong through conquered temptation than to lose power through lack of exercise.

"O troubled heart, be thou not afraid. In the Lord thy God, let thy hope be."

He will bear thy cry and will give thee aid.
Whatever thy cross may be."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

Kenya.
"His hair is the most precious heritage that can be left to his son by a man of the Bush, one of the tribes of the Kenya Colony, British East Africa," where, despite the state, the natives of this colony are claiming equal representation with the whites," says a bulletin issued from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"It is unfortunate for the black women to have any hair at all on their heads, but the increasing supply of hair passed down from father to son is woven into a great braid, in which he can carry all of his valuable possessions, such as his ornaments and his snuff box. This head covering is the only garment which he deems necessary."

"The Bantu belong to the Nilotic race group, which is only one of the divisions of the interesting inhabitants of this newest colony of Great Britain. We find the Swahili, or coast folk, a hybrid race formed by the union of Arabs who have pushed into the country with the negro tribes, the Somalis and the Gallas. There also are the Bantu-speaking population, many of whom dwell in the regions around Mount Kenya, which was for a time believed to be in the fabled regions of the 'Mountains of the Moon,' as well as more of the Nilotic group, consisting of the Masai, the Nandi and other tribes."

"Though Kenya calls itself the newest of the British colonies, it is one of the oldest lands of the earth. Theodore Roosevelt, in speaking of his famous hunting trip, said that the Masai often reminded him of the pictures of the soldiers of Thothmes and Ramesses made by the ancient Egyptian sculptors, in that their faces were so fierce and clear-cut features. The same noted traveler said of this tribe that though the women were scrupulously clothed, 'the husbands and brothers were ostentatiously wore no clothing for purposes of decency.'"

"Reports concerning this particular people have constantly made their appearance in the civilized world because they persistently pillaged neighboring tribes, having decided that they no longer cared to till their own fields, but would get their sustenance by taking the cattle and supplies of weaker tribes, and in this way have been responsible for the depopulation of large districts of British East Africa. Today, however, they are doing excellent work in cultivating the soil."

"The greater portion of the Masai now live in the districts around Nairobi. They have perhaps the most definite religious beliefs of any of the East African tribes, praying to two gods, one black and benevolent, and the other red and cruel, but they believe that when they die they go out like a puff. Some of the Bantu tribes, however, hold to witchcraft and the witch doctors' business is to detect the culprit so that, when for the accused is nearly always an old woman—may be put to death."

"The Gallas, though they are now of little importance either politically or economically, take great pride in their past. They say that they once had a sacred book, like the Bible or the Koran, but a cow ate it, and not being certain about the particular animal in their search they are still opening the stomach of every cow that dies."

"The most effective weapon of the Masai and the Andorobis is the arrow which they poison with the Acacia tree's schiniper, a small tree. They hold the leaves and branches until the mixture becomes very cow that dies."

"The arm that spends itself in striking blows for life and freedom must grow in ever-increasing power. So out of the mystery of the powers of evil, in their attacks upon God's children, comes the

Monday: Conscious Shading.
Helped by Temptation.
Temptation is one of our greatest possibilities of blessing. God promises "every good gift" to His children, but He has never promised to free us from temptation.

There is comfort and fresh strength in the thought that we are not alone in our struggle with temptations that we longer and struggled to get free from years ago, yet which seem to renew their attacks with undiminished vigor. For in that continued fight, which God intends shall bring continued victory, lies our hope of growth in strength and power and character. The arm that lies unused and the years must atrophy and die.

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SUNDAY MORNING TALK

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